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THE NATION'S RESPONSE.

The swift response of the whole nation to the tale of flood and fire and destitution coming out of the Middle West gives sharp proof of the far-reaching appeal of the great disaster.

The blow fell on the men, women and children of a score of Ohio and Indiana towns. Theirs is the suffering, the want, the loss. But so closely is the nation bound together by ties of kinship and friendship and travel that the whole country mourns and sympathizes and springs to offer aid.

The distances that once made state boundaries real marks of division and cut off East and West and North and South have largely vanished. We are all neighbors of one another, and to-day's stories of trial and courage and need speak to each and every American, whatever state he calls his home.

The actual work of relief is being pushed with all speed and skill. It is the privilege of every American to aid in the work by contributing what he is able to the funds so greatly needed. Your contribution may be sent to Mayor Gaynor or directly to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the American National Red Cross, at No. 54 William street. This organization, needless to say, is admirably qualified by experience to apply dollars where most needed in such an emergency.

Let each give with a will whatever is possible. Any sum, large or small, will help, and help vitally.

FOR A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

The British Naval Secretary is to be credited with the most definite and practical proposition which has ever been made for what he appropriately terms the prevention of folly in naval expansion. His simple plan is that all the world shall join Great Britain in refraining for a year from new naval construction. Of course, work would continue on vessels already begun, and existing fleets would be maintained at full efficiency. But for a year no new vessels would be laid down.

That would leave the nations at the end of the year just where they were at its beginning. Their relative naval strengths would be unchanged. They could then resume construction or they could adopt another year's holiday, at will. No nation would suffer, unless in some little disorganization of the shipyard industry through lack of work—which would probably be insignificant.

Whether or not it is thus shrewdly intended, Mr. Churchill's proposal will afford an interesting test of national motives in naval expansion. A nation which is merely trying to "keep up with the procession" may be expected to halt willingly with the rest. A nation which is bent on increasing its lead over a rival, or on catching up with one, may prefer to keep on in the mad competition. And a nation which is building a navy simply in proportion to its own coastal extent and commercial interests may decide to go on without regard to others.

What will count most of all will be the German response to this British offer. If Germany should declare willingness to adopt Mr. Churchill's plan all other European powers might be expected to do the same. But if Germany should reject it the scheme would promptly pass into the Ewigkeit.

MORE WORK FOR GOETHALS.

Some features of the appalling disasters in the Middle West give emphasis to a suggestion which has hitherto been made for the employment of our unrivalled Panama engineering force in the improvement of our domestic inland waterways. The damage done by wind, and some of that done by floods, could not, of course, have been averted, excepting in some degree through more substantial construction. But much of that done by overflowing rivers could have been prevented by improvement of those waterways. The deepening of channels, the strengthening of levees wherever their existence is necessary and the construction of dams at strategic points would add greatly to the security of life and property along the rivers, while they would yield pecuniary profit in the facilitation of commerce.

Now, in a year or two more we shall have in our hands the most extensive and efficient engineering equipment of the kind the world has ever seen. A mere fraction of it will need to be retained at Panama for constant supervision and occasional repairs of the canal. The major portion of it will be released from duty. So far as the isthmus is concerned, its occupation will be gone. Either that marvelously efficient organization will have to be disbanded and destroyed, which would be a thousand pities, or it must be turned to some other work.

There is no other work to which it could so appropriately be devoted and to which it could so readily be applied as to the construction and improvement of inland waterways. The belief is steadily growing in extent and strength

that there is no great public work more desirable for the commercial prosperity of the country. It is a work in which every other comparably important nation is extensively engaged and which every one of them is finding increasingly profitable. If it is to be done here, and it is to be done, according to long established custom, chiefly by the national government, it would seem to be economically logical for us to have a regularly organized force for prosecuting it. And if we are to have such an army of peaceful construction, as well as the necessary military army for potential destruction, it would be difficult to conceive a more promising foundation of it than would be provided by the veteran engineering corps from Panama.

THE LAW AND THE SALOON.

It is easy to exaggerate the benefits, in the nature of reducing saloon graft, that would come directly from permitting saloons to keep open during certain hours on Sunday, as is the custom in London and is proposed for New York in the bill pending at Albany. The privilege of selling on Sunday is only one of the things for which the law violating saloonkeeper pays. If he were permitted to keep open on Sunday during certain hours he might continue to pay to keep open in other hours on that day and after 1 o'clock in the morning on week days. Nevertheless, the adoption of this bill would be a step in the direction of eliminating graft from saloons.

This is the one form of graft which there is reasonable hope of ending by legislation. The best and most comprehensive plan for ending it was that brought forward a few years ago by a committee of which the Rev. John P. Peters was the chairman. It was, in brief, to liberalize the restrictions upon liquor selling and then make it to the saloonkeeper's interest to observe them.

As it is now the state drives the saloonkeeper into shabby trades and into law violation in order to make a living out of his business. It charges him a heavy license fee and then does not protect him against excessive competition. In its desire for a big revenue from this business it cheerfully takes dirty money from his licensee, that can only be gained through the purchase of the privilege to violate the law, through turning the saloons into dives, or through running an evil "hotel" in conjunction with the bar. By restricting the number of saloons a license might be made to have such value to the holder that he would not run the chance of losing it, especially if the penalty of violating the liquor law was made to run not only against the man in whose name the license stood but against the property where the saloon was located.

A rational reform of the liquor law, which would have to include the permission of a limited Sunday opening, might be made to reduce the demoralizing influence of the saloon by dissociating it from the evil traffic which is carried on in those saloons called "Raines law" hotels and it might put an end to one form of graft.

Certainly the opening of saloons for some hours on Sunday would make little difference in the quantity of liquor consumed on that day. As it is now liquor can be as freely obtained all over the city on Sundays as it could be if the traffic in it were not forbidden. The present restriction does not serve the purpose for which it was intended. It only operates to bring the law and its administration into contempt.

THE "DEATH AVENUE" PLAN.

The defects of the plan for the treatment of the New York Central Railroad's tracks along the Hudson River waterfront in this city are the open switch yards provided for at 124th and 145th streets and at 72d street, and the foregoing of the idea of a marginal railway in the lower part of Manhattan Island open to all railroads. Such a road could be built only by the city's prompt exercise of an option provided for in the plan. The prospect of exercising this option is slight.

Property owners near the proposed open yards will object to the plan. And those yards should be, indeed, roofed. Sooner or later they will have to be roofed, for the public will not tolerate those remaining ugly spots on the waterfront. But the gain to the other sections of the West Side is enormous from taking off the deadly freight trains from the streets, from having electricity substituted for steam in operation of these lines, and from having the tracks roofed over and the area of Riverside Park increased.

An eyesore, a nuisance, and, in some places, a menace, is removed from the waterfront without cost to the city, for, according to the estimates of the city's representatives, the sale to the railroad company of land of little practical value to the public will offset the city's part of the cost of the improvement.

It is, of course, not possible for a newspaper to pass upon the technical and legal aspects of this proposal, but it seems to be the practical solution, long sought for, of the "Death Avenue" problem.

A MODEL TO DRAW TO.

The civic reformers who are urging President Wilson to make Washington a model for all the municipalities of the country also have a police problem on their hands. What are they going to do to make Washington's "finest" accepted models of urbane courtesy and up-to-date mental force? There was a good deal of a "before the war" flavor to the methods used by the District of Columbia constabulary in handling the woman suffrage parade on March 3. The guardians of the peace seemed to resent the idea that they should have been asked to lend a protecting countenance to such an innovation as a "votes for women" demonstration in voteless Washington.

From their point of view the paraders should have stayed at home if they didn't want to be crowded and jostled. There is a Capitol police as well as a capital police. It was a member of the sacred Capitoline Guard who told President Wilson the other day that the Capitol building was closed and would be "open for tourists to-morrow morning."

We live in an age of rapid-fire photography. There isn't a hamlet in the United States, however remote, in which nine-tenths of the population do not know President Wilson by sight through the kind offices of the newspaper photographers and the moving picture reels. Yet in the city of which he is the most distinguished citizen and in the very building in which he was inaugurated he was turned down as a "tourist" by a policeman who has not yet discovered that there are such things as illustrated newspapers and moving picture theatres!

Dogberry still lives in the flesh in Washington. The Capitol police made itself famous years ago when it swept "General" Coxey's army "off the grass" of the east front plaza. It dreams yet of that memorable scene. Can the civic reformers awaken it and its brother commandery of the district from their mood of contemplation to the grandiose opportunity of serving as models of mental alertness and eagle-eyed observation to the other "finest" everywhere throughout this broad land?

AN EXPATRIATE.

Among other notable news of the day it is discoverable that one Frank J. Gould, sailing for Havre, declared that he was going to live in France because the people here disgusted him.

We feel sorry for France and sorry for this country that it is to be thus represented abroad. Yet Americans need not give up hope. Some years ago, it is true, Europeans were prone to judge our nation by the specimens who exhibited themselves to their borders.

But visits to and fro have changed this considerably. An American traveling in France—or elsewhere—no longer finds it necessary to apologize for his fellow citizens exiled abroad. This nation is now very generally judged on its merits—not on the basis of those who leave here in disgust and take their unedifying scorn to foreign lands.

NAVY "ROCKING CHAIRS."

Secretary Daniels is seeking to apply a just rule in holding that a naval officer should not be promoted unless he has had ample sea service in the grade which he is quitting. There may be exceptional cases in which specialists are retained steadily on shore duty for the good of the navy. Yet those few cases ought not to affect the practice of holding officers in all grades of the line to a strict realization of the fact that their natural field of duty is the sea.

A future captain or admiral must depend chiefly on the experience he has gained abroad to round out his professional usefulness, and as the experience in each grade is different a maximum of service in each is highly desirable. There are generally a few "rocking chair" admirals and captains, just as there are "rooftop desk" generals and colonels. But when war comes and fighters are needed the department naturally turns to those who are more at home on the bridge of a man-of-war than they are in an office building at Washington or at some shore station.

Favoritism in the distribution of shore assignments has long been a source of friction and heart burnings in the navy. Family ties and the greater ease and variety of life on land have led many officers to dodge sea duty, in spite of the fact that sea pay is higher than shore pay. There are not enough soft shore berths to go around, and the best way to equalize things is to compel each officer to do an irreducible minimum of sea duty in each grade, just as army officers are now compelled to spend at least two years out of every six with their batteries or regiments.

The ideal of naval efficiency since the consolidation of the line and the engineer corps is all-round experience, and that experience can be acquired nowhere else so successfully as on the quarter deck or in the engine room of a ship in commission.

A FARCICAL SYSTEM.

The expert investigation of the city's police pension system is revealing a condition of utter absurdity and incompetence. The plan of the pensions is unworkable. Its administration has been lax and unfair. A complete re-making of the system from the ground up is absolutely demanded.

One egregious vice in the situation was well indicated by Commissioner Waldo's explanation of the abnormally large number of retirements in the last two years. "Such retirements were made as the only means of ridding 'the force of inefficient men who could not be dismissed on charges,'" he is quoted as declaring.

How city government could reach a more preposterous result it is hard to surmise. To reward incompetence and misconduct is about the last limit of folly. Clearly a drastic revision of the whole pension system is needed to cure this fault. A compulsory imposed surrender value of a pension offers one solution.

At any rate, some constitutional provision must be devised which will put a short end to the absurd waste of city money involved in the present impossible law.

We have seen better weather. But we are quite satisfied with it at that, thank you.

"The Portland Oregonian" wants to know why we don't have "salons" in New York. If we had Mayor Gaynor would probably try to close them at 1 o'clock.

New Jersey draws a long breath of relief and heartfelt gratitude at "Sam" Gordon's final determination to remain at Trenton, and also greatly plumes herself upon the possession of at least one man who is great enough to be able to decline a Presidential call to Washington.

He who slanders and apologizes when compelled to live to slander as often as he wants to.

A number of the Progressives and near-Progressives in the House of Representatives want to give their support to James R. Mann as opposition leader. That is only natural. Mr. Mann has

been very fair to everybody in committee assignments and other sorts of recognition. Moreover, he is an opposition leader who knows his business thoroughly and whom both the majority and the minority in the House have learned to respect.

A foolish "blue sky" law might easily be so administered as to compel investors to choose between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Austria-Hungary says that non-combatants must be permitted to leave Serbia. Montenegro reluctantly but perforce acquiesces, though protesting that Austria-Hungary is violating neutrality by such meddling. But Essad Pacha, the Turkish commander of Scutari, says that they shall not go. Problem: To determine what the poor non-combatants shall do.

Is it true Progressiveness to compel men and brethren of African ancestry to walk upstairs to a convention, when those of Caucasian blood are lifted in elevators?

Leaders at Albany Anxious to Adourn—News headline.

No more so than the people are to have them do it.

It looks as if there aren't going to be any casualties in the Sulzer-Murphy "war."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"To gain a correct idea of the 'royal style' in this country," writes an English woman from Brussels, "you must see the latest picture of the reigning family. The King, who looks like a schoolmaster, is seen sitting on a leather library couch, and seated next to him is the Queen in black skirt and white shirtwaist. Next to the Queen stands little Crown Prince Leopold. Mother and son are playing on violins, and King Albert, with the score before him, seems to be alert to detect an error. The group suggests a happy home, in which pomp and display play no important part."

Mr. Fitterly—So you are on the visiting committee of your social workers' club. I would think you'd find it dreadfully tiresome, making all those slum calls.

Mr. Hunter-Padde—I'm willing to make a sacrifice for a good cause. Every visiting day I send my maid around with my cards—Jude.

One of the novelties of the art exhibition which will be opened at Stuttgart, Germany, next month will be a model garden, which, according to a circular issued by the exhibition commission, "will be not only a beautiful feature, but a most appropriate place for the erection and exhibition of plastic works of art suitable for garden and park ornamentation."

"Ma'ma!" sobbed Willie, "do my ears belong to my neck or my face?"

"Why, what is the matter?" was the tempering reply.

"Well, you told Mary to wash my face, and she's washing my ears, too!"—Tit-Bits.

A Brooklynite recently had an experience which, though not humorous at a first time, has since seemed to contain a pretty good point. He was a practical stranger in his neighborhood, having moved there only the previous month. Being unknown, he went into a drug store one evening. "Ordinary" doctors don't seem to do me any good," he told the druggist, "and I'd like to know where I can find an osteopath." The drug clerk informed him that no such practitioner was on his list, and advised him to visit another drug store, about ten blocks away, where the desired information would probably be given him. With this address in mind the man started off. It happened that there was in the store at the time a small boy, who, though looking at the picture posted, had heard the conversation. He ran out after the man and caught up to him at the end of the second block. "Say, mister," he said, "you needn't go all the way to that drug store for to learn what you want. There's a horse doctor lives on the next street. That's what you want, ain't it?"

"I fear you do not really love me," said the young doctor.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the girl.

"Your pulse does not seem to accelerate any when I hold your hand,"—Washington Herald.

"The visit of the King of Denmark to his aunt, Queen Alexandra, will necessitate some extraordinary arrangement," says the "Berliner Wochenblatt," "because of the difference between the size of the Marlborough House beds and the King's length. The Danish King is the tallest of Europe's monarchs, and the only bed in the Queen's house on which he could be comfortable is the one which was always arranged for the late King Leopold of Belgium. He was a frequent guest in England when he had matters of business to attend to, and when he also arranged the marriage of his son. The Leopold bed still exists, and it will probably again see service."

Nell—Miss Antique says the only reason she has never married is because she has an angel. What do you suppose her ideal is?

Belle—Simply a man who will propose.—Philadelphia Record.

THE MILITANT "ANTI"

Talk of Her Arrival Arouses Mrs. Belmont to a Sharp Reply.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was with a great deal of amusement that I read in last Sunday's Tribune that "the country is threatened with a new peril—the militant 'anti.'" And that if the ballot is forced upon the women of the East it will be found that they are "daughters of the heroes who fought and died at Concord and Lexington, who starved at Valley Forge."

Far from being a "new peril" the militant "anti" has been with us for, these many years. In fact, the "anti" has the distinction of setting the pace, of being the original militants. Witness the indignities hurled at our pioneer suffragettes only a generation ago—the gentle Lucretia Mott, the self-sacrificing Susan B. Anthony, the stately Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the dainty Lucy Stone, and all the other leaders of their time. Read the newspaper files from the very beginning of the woman suffrage movement in the United States and note, how suffrage meetings were broken up amid yells, catcalls, hissing and various other forms of "militancy" peculiar to the ever-present "anti." Read the history of the lives of the brave women who dared to assert their belief in the justice of equal rights and learn of the violence to which they were subjected.

Strange to say, during all those years a majority of the American newspapers took the position of justifying anti-suffrage militancy, although bitterly denouncing the methods of the suffragettes at the present time. What has wrought the change? Have the American people experienced a change of heart, or is it because anti-suffrage militancy is always directed against women, while suffragette

militancy confines itself for the most part to window smashing? It is quite true that the outbreak of the militant "anti" in Washington on March 3 has met with general criticism, but not at all to the extent that would follow the breaking of a window in one of the public buildings by a suffragist.

Much has been said and written on the subject of punishing the English suffragettes, the contention being based upon the principle of "one law for men and women." That is exactly the principle upon which the suffragettes are making their fight. They demand the same laws for men and women; equality in their watchword; no sex discrimination; but they do not believe in equal punishment alone, they ask first for equal opportunity under the law. It may be said that they have adopted the wrong course to attain this end, but inasmuch as they tried every other means before resorting to militancy surely that argument has lost its value.

ALVA E. BELMONT.
Political Equality Association, No. 13 East 41st street, March 24, 1913.

SOME WELCOME PRAISE

Hunger and Overwork Do Have an Effect Upon Women, It Is Asserted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please allow a much cheered reader to thank you for your admirable, timely and significant editorial of today entitled "A Sacred Institution" and "Two Years Later." Both seem to me, as I am sure they must to many, exactly just and greatly needed.

Tired of the arguments trying to prove that a hungry, overworked and desperately worried average woman is as fit to cope with temptations as a physically, strong and comfortable woman, I rejoiced in your bracing editorial good sense and Christianity beyond the power of this letter to express.

SARAH N. CLEGHORN.
No. 11 North Walnut street, East Orange, N. J., March 24, 1913.

WOLSELEY, GRANT AND LEE

What the Englishman Thought of Our American Generals.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The death of Lord Wolseley revives my recollection of his ungracious fling at General Grant, which is contained in this personal letter to a lady residing in Mobile, Ala., whose name was not disclosed.

"War Office, London, December 8, 1883."
"My Dear Miss S.: I am very grateful for your kind letter and for the valuable autographs it contains. I have long been collecting the letters of eminent people, but have had much difficulty in obtaining those of the great men on your side of the Atlantic. I have only known two heroes in my life, and General R. E. Lee is one of them, as you can well understand how I value one of his letters. I believe that when time has calmed down the angry passions of the North General Lee will be accepted in the United States as the greatest general you have ever had and second as a patriot only to Washington himself. Stonewall Jackson I only knew slightly. His name will live forever, also in American history when that of Mr. U. S. Grant has been long forgotten. Such, at least, is my humble opinion of those men when viewed by an outside student of military history, who has no local prejudice. I am glad to hear that my valued friend Mrs. L. is well and happy. She was one of the brightest and most lovable women I have ever known. Please remember me to her affectionately. I should you write to her. I enclose you a photograph with very great pleasure. I shall indeed be proud that it finds a place in your collection. I am also sending one direct to General Beauregard, with my best thanks for his kindness in letting me have the autograph letters you have so kindly sent me. That of General Beauregard is one that I shall always prize. I am indeed very grateful to you for telling me to keep it. Again thanking you most sincerely for your kindness to me in this matter, believe me to remain, very faithfully yours, WOLSELEY."

This is a verbatim copy of the letter. D. B. S. PATTERSON, N. J., March 27, 1913.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE

A Traffic Squad Policeman Is Accused of Insolence.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I preface what I have to say by the statement that I have always received courteous treatment from the traffic squad—both mounted and those on foot.

Today has proved an exception. The man in question (not mounted) was stationed at Fifth avenue and 6th street. He was unfortunately out in the severe downpour at 12 o'clock and wished to cross the avenue. The policeman saw me waiting, but made no effort to stop the passing vehicles, keeping me standing for several minutes on the corner until the rain had penetrated my coat and blouse and deliberately turning his back when I tried to attract his attention. I carried an umbrella, but it was very little protection.

I finally reached him, splashed by numerous automobiles, and to my request that he allow me to cross he was quite insolent, telling me, among other things, that people usually knew enough to cross when the way was made for them. He had made no way.

I have since learned that that especial man has a reputation for being especially discourteous. Cannot something more be done for the protection of pedestrians? We are obliged to encumber the earth, but surely our position might be made a little easier.

A VERY WET AND INDIGNANT WOMAN.
New Rochelle, N. Y., March 27, 1913.

BUT WOULD IT TAKE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see in to-day's Tribune that President Wilson is to be vaccinated to-day. I suppose that it will be by a Democratic doctor and with Democratic vaccine.

Would it not be a good plan to mingle some Republican germs and some Bull Moose germs and thus perhaps give us an administration that will please and satisfy us all of parties?

EMILY M. COLTON.
New Rochelle, N. Y., March 26, 1913.

LEO ORNSTEIN GIVES RECITAL.

Leo Ornstein, the young Russian pianist, played before a friendly audience in the Wanamaker Auditorium yesterday afternoon. The programme was made up largely of selections from Beethoven, Chopin and Grieg. It also included a capriccio by Mr. Ornstein. The pianist will give two more recitals in the Wanamaker Auditorium on April 3 and 8.

MRS. RADEKER'S AT HOMES.

Miss Lillian Adelaide Adams and W. Scott Radeker were married very quietly in Baltimore, N. C., on Monday, and will be at home after April 15 at No. 1619 Avery street, Parkersburg, W. Va. Mrs. Radeker is the daughter of Mrs. Walter Scott Adams, of Baltimore, N. C.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Dance and Flower Market at Sherry's an All-Day Affair.

There was a large attendance at both the afternoon and evening sessions of the dance and flower market yesterday at Sherry's, for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery, of which Mrs. Richard Irvin is president. In addition to all varieties of flowers, there were also on sale boudoir articles, vegetables, baskets, Easter hats, cakes and candies. Among those who made gifts of flowers were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Morton Plant and E. C. Benedict. The dancing took place in the large ballroom, the tea room and adjoining rooms were used for the sale.

Mrs. Robert Waller had charge of the boudoir table, and assisting her were Mrs. Stewart Waller, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp and Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff.

At the flower table were Mrs. Edward H. Talmage, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin and Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull.

Among those offering hats for sale were Mrs. Harry H. Duryea, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. Harry S. Peters and Miss May Moulton.

Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright presided at the French flower table, and she was assisted by young women dressed in French peasant costume. They were Miss Rosamond Sherman, Miss Fanny de Groot Hastings, Miss Anna Sherman, Miss Frouse Wainwright and Miss Emily Sherman.

Mrs. John W. Griswold was in charge of the German flower table, and assisting her were a number of young women dressed in the costumes of Miss Alice Forest. Among them were Miss Alice Forest Abbot, Miss Charnell Carroll, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, Miss Anna Bryce Gray, Miss Caroline Ward, Miss Dorothy Manlee, Miss Caroline Wyeth and Miss Eleanor Hirschhorn.

Mrs. H. Hobart Porter was in charge of the tea tables, and at the candy and cake table were Mrs. Winthrop Burr and Miss Laura V. Day. Miss Margaret Trevor and Miss Louise Chappell assisted at these tables, and a number of younger girls, dressed in costumes of French, German and Italian peasants, also sold candy and cakes from trays. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castles entertained the assembly between 5 and 6 o'clock with popular dances, and they appeared again in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Chaffee McCollom are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Mr. and Mrs. McCollom are with Mrs. McCollom's parents, Dr. and Mrs. William Alexander Ewing, No. 134 West 53rd street.

Among those due to arrive in New York to-day on the Mauretania are Mrs. William B. Leeds and her son, Robert L. Bacon, who is to marry Miss Virginia Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Murray, on Monday, April 14. Mrs. James Bryce, Peter Cooper Hewitt and Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., will give a dinner dance to-night at her home, in Madison avenue, for her daughter, Miss Jane Morgan, who made her debut a year ago.

Mrs. Walston H. Brown will give a dance to-night at her home, in Gramercy Park, for Miss Eva R. Ingersoll-Brown and Robert Ingersoll-Brown.

Dinners were given last night by Mrs. Charles P. Hoffman and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller.

A floral fête and "the dancette" will be held this afternoon at the Plaza, for the benefit of the chapel fund of the National Catholic University at Washington. Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and Miss Leary are in charge of the affair, and they will be assisted by a number of the debutantes of the season, including Miss Audrey Osborn, Miss Edith Logan, Miss Voulet Proctor, Miss Tesson Thayer, Miss Hope Hamilton and many others. There will be dancing by professionals and a competition in dancing by amateurs.

Mr. John E. Alexandre has returned to town from Lenox, where she spent Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn will sail from England for New York on Wednesday. They went abroad early in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sabin have returned to New York from Europe, and are at the Hotel Gotham for a few days before going to their country place at Williamstown, Mass. They spent the winter in Italy and in Southern France.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dolafeld arrived in the city yesterday from the South, where they spent their honeymoon.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman arrived in New York on Wednesday from Paris, where she spent the winter.

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Newport, March 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe,